



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1858.

We have accounts of the adjournment of what is called the "SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION," recently held at Montgomery, Alabama. To its praise, be it said, it prevented the passage of some obnoxious resolutions—but further than that, we are afraid, nothing in its favor can justly be affirmed. Considering what has passed, it may well be doubted if these Conventions have not done more harm than good. Certainly, they have effected nothing practical for the benefit of the South—and the pleasure of social intercourse amongst the members, is the only offset for the exhibition of divided opinions, and adverse views, and in many instances, mischievous debate. It is very manifest, too, that, regularly, a spirit adverse to the union of the States is displayed by some of those who attend these meetings, creating distrust as to the objects contemplated. No wonder, then, that in the South generally, and in Virginia especially, public sentiment is beginning to express itself against the necessity or propriety of holding any more "Southern Commercial Conventions." It is seen that they neither propose nor effect measures suitable for the wants of the times in the South. We have no doubt, but that a majority of their members are actuated by patriotic views, and desire to do something for the benefit of the people. But, it is, also, beyond a doubt, that, hitherto, they have failed to fulfil their own wishes, or realize the expectations of the people. It would be as well, therefore, if, by general consent, it had been determined that we have seen the last of these annual conventions—or, at least, that they should not again assemble under different auspices, of different materials, and for the accomplishment of some specified and universally approved object.

In reference to the proposition for the revival of the Slave Trade, we believe the Union is entirely correct, when it expresses its belief, that "if there were any mode of taking the sentiment of the country, the South would be found to be even more averse to the measure than the North. The South, which has never shown itself actuated by the *auri sacra fames*, could never consent to infect their community with troops of wild and gibbering negroes, for the sake of profits, which they would not avail themselves of even if they had them at command. If, contrary to all probability or even possibility, the proposition were ever seriously brought forward in Congress, to re-open the slave trade, we are entirely confident that the traffic would again receive even a more uncompromising opposition from the South than from the North, just as it did while the question of abolishing the traffic was formerly before the country."

It will be seen by an abstract of the papers sent to the Senate, on Wednesday, by the President, relative to the search of American vessels by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Cuba, that our minister in London has been directed to make the proper representations and demand for reparation to the British government, and our ships-of-war in the Gulf have been ordered to render full protection to our merchant vessels in that quarter.

The HAIL STORM of last week devastated a large tract of country in Virginia, and extended far down in the Northern Neck—Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, and Westmoreland counties especially suffered—the mills dams, fences, and crops, being extensively injured, and damage done to buildings. It will be seen, that in Maryland, in Prince Georges, Charles, Calvert, and Talbot counties the hurricane was very severe and destructive.

Mr. Boyce, from the House select committee on the tariff and the navigation laws, has made a report against indirect taxation and in favor of free trade, arguing that a protective policy should be abandoned, and that the lower taxes should be on articles of necessity, and the highest on luxuries. In regard to the navigation laws, the committee propose that the restrictions should be removed. Mr. Garret does not concur in all the conclusions of the committee.

We observe that several of the newspaper statements regarding the recent British outrages have already been greatly modified by individual accounts, among which is the report of Captain Gage, of the bark W. H. Chandler, and Captain Rawley, of the brig Martha Gilchrist.

We have received Leonard Scott & Co's re-publication of the last number of the London Quarterly Review. It contains articles on Dr. Johnson, Italian Tours, English Agriculture, Michael Angelo, Public Speaking, Siege of Lucknow, France, &c. Received and furnished to subscribers by Robt. Bell, Agent for the Reprints.

The Stanzas Spectator says:—"Owing to the continued wet weather in this section of country, many of farmers have not yet finished planting corn. No damage was done to the growing crop by the recent hail storms."

A London letter reports that the recent heavy payments of the silk houses were well met. The bank lost considerable balance during the week—a million and a half—which went to Paris.

Judge Loring has entered on his duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

The Turkish Admiral is on a visit to Boston.

The Treasury Department has applied to Congress for a new Loan. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the present condition of the finances; which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Secretary recommends that authority be given to the department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the treasury for an additional loan not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, to be negotiated for a period not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. He also says that he does not recommend any measure for increased taxation; that it would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff of 1857, for the reasons given in the annual report to Congress; that the tariff has not been so altered as to have the effect of increasing the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operation; that neither the receipts nor expenditures of the government should be estimated for the future upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures, since the former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revolution to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time.—The Secretary further expresses the opinion that in order to meet the current expenditures, it is not prudent to rely upon the receipt into the treasury, estimated upon the rapid revival of trade and business.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:—"The agent who negotiated with Billy Bowles, this last time, and who now has him in charge, is Major R. Storer of the Army—who has been Indian Agent among the civilized tribes west of Arkansas for many years, and is thoroughly familiar with all the habits, thoughts, and aspirations of the red men of the forest. He is the gentleman whom Albert Pike has immortalized in his song of the "Faint Old Arkansas Gentleman." If there is a man in the Union who knows how to manage Billy, it is Major Storer. Gen. Harney tried it in Florida, but Billy outwitted him at every turn. On one occasion, when Harney was in active pursuit of him, Billy sent him the following significant message: "If Harney catch Billy, Billy hang. If Billy catch Harney, Harney hang." If Storer should not be able to transpire "General Wm. Craik's hands," as Billy facetiously styles himself, to the Western wilds, we shall conclude that it is an impossible undertaking—and the Florida War will have to be declared *permanence*."

The Union distrusts the telegraphic news which announces the capitulation of the Mormons, and the establishment of peace in Utah. It is not improbable, it says, that Mr. Kane, who is not a private person, having no commission of any sort from the government, has succeeded, through his mysterious personal relations with the Mormons, in inducing that people to invite Governor Cumming to Salt Lake City, and to recognize its official authority. If this be so, and Governor Cumming has actually proceeded to the Mormon city, some armistice or truce may hereafter result from his presence in the city; but it is altogether improbable that the war has come to the sudden and abrupt termination announced by the telegraph. These advances, through private channels, it must be remembered, are unaccompanied, as usual, by concurrent advice through official channels; for no confirmation has been received of them by the government.

The bill repealing the Fishing Bounties was finally passed in the Senate, (as already mentioned) on Wednesday, by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Cleveland, Davis, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Iversen, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yule—30. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Brodhead, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Ford, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Wade and Wilson—25.

ARREST OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Bates, Came, Rice, Hunt, Kennedy, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, and Trumbull—8.

The steamer Fulton, from Southampton, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., (anticipated) has arrived at New York. The London Times contains the official list of officers killed and wounded in the siege of Lucknow. There were nineteen killed, forty-eight wounded. Among the passengers by the Fulton are J. N. Bonaparte, and N. Barry, the latter bearer of dispatches.

The London Times speaks rather approvingly of the extension of the United States southward; and thinks that the absorption of Central America by the Americans cannot be long delayed, and that annexation will be a great improvement upon its present position. The Times also thinks that there will be more opposition to such annexation at home than abroad.

The Southern Convention.

We have no disposition to underrate the importance of the deliberations of intelligent and patriotic men assembled in any quarter of the Union for lawful and laudable purposes. It is not possible that such a disposition to the convention of southern men now assembled in Montgomery, Alabama. Yet we are sure that we express the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the southern people no less than of the northern, when we confess our utter disappointment at the results of the "Southern Commercial Conventions" which have been annually held for several years past, in the chief southern cities. We doubt if a single railroad, a single ship, or a single dollar of additional wealth, has resulted as the peculiar product of these conventions. We have no doubt that good has resulted from the mere social reunion of citizens and interchange of opinion between intelligent minds gathered together from various quarters of a great section of the Union; but far better than the mere benefits that come of social intercourse and association, we think there has been any good result whatever.—Union.

Perilous Past.

At Montreal, on Thursday evening last, a tight-rope dancer, named Antoine Delave, walked the length of a rope stretched from the third story of two buildings, across Great St. James street and returned. In the presence of thousands of spectators. After crossing for the first time, he appeared somewhat exhausted, but prepared to recross. When about two yards over the rope, he grew slightly agitated, and was about to make a false step; the crowd below were alarmed for his safety; but he preserved his balance with one foot, and instantly recovering, threw himself upon a rope where he remained stretched for a few minutes. With great agility he soon regained his upright position; but instead of going forward he retreated slowly backward, and leaped against the wall. He then advanced, and without making a false step, resolved the opposite window, amid the warmest plaudits of the crowd.

A Child's Idea.

A little girl of this town having heard a great deal of talk about the candidates running for the various county offices, she was very desirous to know what they would really be, and she was extremely anxious to see them. She was accordingly taken to the polls by her mother, and she was very much surprised to find that the candidates were not the persons she had heard so much of.

POTATOES.—A lot of prime Jersey Mercer POTATOES, just received, and for sale by ADDISON, WALLACE & CO.

my 21

Search and Seizure of American Vessels. The President transmitted on Wednesday to the Senate, in response to a resolution of that body, several official papers, relating to a subject that is now engrossing attention throughout the country. The report of the Secretary of State to the President is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } Washington, 18th May, 1858. }

SIX: Since my despatch No. 103, of the 12th instant, various statements have been made in the public papers, showing cases of the forcible detention and search of American vessels by British armed ships-of-war in the Gulf of Mexico and in the adjacent seas. In every case where these reports have come to the knowledge of this Department, the proper collector has been immediately made in the various papers, showing cases of the forcible detention and search of American vessels by British armed ships-of-war in the Gulf of Mexico and in the adjacent seas. In every case where these reports have come to the knowledge of this Department, the proper collector has been immediately made in the various papers, showing cases of the forcible detention and search of American vessels by British armed ships-of-war in the Gulf of Mexico and in the adjacent seas.

In addition to the reports immediately upon the high seas, another indefensible act of violence against several of our merchant vessels, said to be eleven in number, by forcible entry and examination, has been committed by a British armed steamer, in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, in the Island of Cuba. The statements in the public journals contain the details of this transaction, but no authentic report on the subject has yet reached the Department, with the exception of a letter from the Consul-General of the United States at Havana, of which I transmit you a copy. Proper measures have been taken to procure the necessary information, which will be forwarded to you as soon as it reaches here. When all the facts are ascertained, proper representations will be made, without delay, to the government of Her Catholic Majesty against this search of American vessels by the naval force of another power within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. The United States are entitled to the government of that country that will adopt the most efficient measures to protect their vessels resorting to the Spanish ports, from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not found elsewhere, it must be found in the power of their own country. I am not informed whether any injury was sustained in consequence of the proceedings against these vessels. If there were, it will be expected that it be made good by the Spanish government itself, or by means of its intervention with the government of Great Britain. These flagrant violations of the rights of the United States have excited a deep feeling throughout the country, and have attracted the attention of both Houses of Congress. Their continuance cannot fail to produce the most serious effects upon the relations of the two countries. The President confidently believes that the British government, in the adoption of these high-handed measures, have acted without the authority, and have misunderstood the views, of their government. But it is not the less due to the United States that their conduct should be disavowed, and peremptory orders issued, to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter. You will communicate to the Earl of Malmesbury the earnest expectation of the President that this subject should receive the immediate attention of Her Britannic Majesty's government, and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages should be held properly responsible for their conduct, and that, where pecuniary injuries have been suffered, the interested parties should receive just compensation.

You will also invite the particular attention of Lord Malmesbury to the occurrences at Sagua la Grande, and to the just expectations of the United States that the measures of redress adopted by the British government upon this occasion will be such as to mark with its displeasure the conduct of the officers whose proceedings have given a serious offense to a friendly power, and to prevent a similar interference hereafter. I am, sir, your obedient servant, LEW. CASS. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Secy. of State.

A report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 19th inst., states that the United States steamer Fulton, Lieut. Almy commanding, has been ordered to cruise on the north side of the coast of Cuba, or such other portion as may be deemed necessary for the protection of American vessels of the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation. Orders have also been given for the immediate preparation of the razez ship Savannah, at New York, and the brig Dolphin at Boston, to join the home squadron for the purpose of cruising in the neighborhood of Cuba; and the steam frigate Wabash now fitting out at New York as the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, has been directed *en route* to the United States flag in those waters, to protect at all times the persons and property of American citizens.

General Cass, on the 12th instant, instructed Mr. Dallas our minister at London, to call the attention of the British government to the aggressions complained of. The letter is as follows: "The accompanying papers, copies of the originals of which have just been received, will make known to you another outrage committed against the rights of the United States by a British armed vessel, which calls for the immediate attention of the British government."

"I am persuaded that if the occurrences took place as they are stated, the conduct of the British officer will be disavowed and condemned."

"I beg you would communicate to Lord Malmesbury the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels, should be discontinued, and that peremptory orders should be issued for the purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you. While this government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the slave trade, it is not less desirous that the just immunity of the vessels of the United States upon the ocean should be preserved. Whatever may have been the true objects of the voyage of the Cortez, I do not believe that the British government can justify the detention of our vessels, and the search of our papers, showing her American character, was a justifiable act of piracy. I do not doubt that the facts reported will be fully investigated by order of the British government, and proper measures taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar act hereafter."

"I call your attention, also, to the circumstances, reported by the Consul-General at Havana, showing the existence of a kind of police system by which American vessels in that port are watched and interfered with, and have to request that you will bring this matter to the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury, with a view to the correction of the evil."

A little girl of this town having heard a great deal of talk about the candidates running for the various county offices, she was very desirous to know what they would really be, and she was extremely anxious to see them. She was accordingly taken to the polls by her mother, and she was very much surprised to find that the candidates were not the persons she had heard so much of.

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Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

The telegraph announces a great loss to the army and the nation. General Persifer F. Smith died at Leavenworth, on Sunday, 16th May. He left here a month ago in feeble health, but with the hope that travel and change of air would produce a reaction in a system long worn by disease. This hope was in some degree realized, and until a few days before his decease there was a visible improvement in his condition. The appointment of General Smith to the chief command of the Army of Utah was earnestly solicited by him. When re-committed with his friends on the danger of such service to one in his condition, his invariably reply was, that he could not die in a better place—at his post—than where he was. His ardent patriotism and military spirit grew stronger and brighter as his physical system and vigor declined. He was indeed important in his solicitations for the difficult and laborious service, to which he has been ordered by the government, in the hope cherished by his friends, that such service would improve his health, and with an unbounded confidence in his wisdom, judgment, and admirable military qualities.

General Smith, at the time of his death, was about sixty-five years of age. He was born in Pennsylvania, the son of an eminent citizen of that State, the late Judge Smith. On arriving at manhood he removed to New Orleans, where he passed the greater part of his life, filling many civil and judicial offices in that city with great credit and distinction. Throughout his whole life—seen during his judicial services—his leading passion was for arms, his taste was ever decidedly military. For a long time he commanded a very brilliant volunteer company and battalion; and was never happier than when he could exchange the ermine of his military rank for the uniform of a citizen. In the fall, when the first service, however, in the field, was rendered during the Seminole war, when obedient to the call of General Gaines, he raised a few regiments of volunteers, and with incredible rapidity marched to the scene of the war, and participated in a very brilliant and efficient manner in the most trying events of that long and vexatious contest. It was on this occasion he attracted the special attention of Generals Gaines, Scott, and Taylor, and received their confidence, which he ever afterwards retained. On the conclusion of this service he resumed his judicial functions in New Orleans. In the midst of these duties, in the spring of 1847, the news of the capture of Santa Fe, by the Mexicans, reached him, and he immediately volunteered to go to the Rio Grande, when pursued by Arista and Ampudia, with overwhelming forces, reached New Orleans, and fired the military order of Gen. Smith to such a degree that he abandoned a most lucrative and valuable office, and proceeded to organize a large force of volunteers to reinforce Gen. Taylor. It was by the express wish of Gen. Taylor that this command was given to Gen. Smith. The result of his labors in the organization of this force exhibits the most wonderful instances in our history of the military resources and spirit of our people as a nation. In six weeks' time the British government, in the adoption of these high-handed measures, have acted without the authority, and have misunderstood the views, of their government. But it is not the less due to the United States that their conduct should be disavowed, and peremptory orders issued, to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter. You will communicate to the Earl of Malmesbury the earnest expectation of the President that this subject should receive the immediate attention of Her Britannic Majesty's government, and that the officers who have been guilty of these outrages should be held properly responsible for their conduct, and that, where pecuniary injuries have been suffered, the interested parties should receive just compensation.

Mr. John A. Jones, of Georgia. Will the gentleman go, now, to-day, for a dissolution of the Union? [Applause.] Mr. Pryor. I am not going to take a position outside of the Union until I can go with a united South. Give me a case of oppression and tyranny sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, and give me a united South, and then I am willing to go out of the Union. [Applause.] Mr. Jones. If the gentleman waits for an undivided South, he will never go out of the Union. [Applause.] Mr. Pryor. I will not so stigmatize any State or any class of my fellow-citizens by believing that when a case arises sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, any State of the South will stay its hand. In no crisis has the Old Dominion been more true to her duty. When the ball of the Revolution was set in motion in 1774, Virginia was not behind. When Jackson desired to send the federal troops to crush out South Carolina, Virginia was not recreant to her duty. [Applause.]

But recollect that the first onset, in case of revolution, must be met by Virginia, and gentlemen must not expect of her an inordinate enthusiasm that may be felt by others who recollect that suspicion is not a reason for this. Virginia will not depart the memory of her illustrious heroes, and abdicate the proud position she now occupies in the annals of our country. The true position of the South was the position of defense. We claim nothing but our rights, nothing more than our forefathers guaranteed to us, and so help us God, Virginia will never take less than that. If there is to be a disavowance of the Union let there be no disavowance of the South. Believe the border States true and loyal, recollect that suspicion is not a reason for this. Let us collect our energies for the final struggle, so that when it comes, the entire South may precipitate herself upon the foe, like a thunderbolt from Heaven, with irresistible effect.

Mr. Pryor spoke for nearly two hours and was listened to with marked attention.

A Sleeping Member.

Yesterday, whilst the House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, engaged in the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, it was discovered that one of the representatives of the "dear people" was quietly sleeping on a sofa within the bar of the House. He lay at full length, his hair carefully pushed from his brow, and his arm carelessly thrown over the back of his head. Suddenly the debate on the proposition to substitute a differently constructed life-boat for that now in use on the coast of New Jersey, was interrupted by the vigorous efforts of a member from one of the western districts of the State that boasts of the "Herculean" to obtain the ear of the Chairmen. The perseverance of the member was rewarded, and he was permitted to always when he met that the exacting character of the bill be stricken out in order that "the sleeping member from Virginia might be waked up." Another member, and from another State, raised a point of order, that it was not competent for the Committee of the Whole to appoint a committee either to wake up a sleeping member, or for the accomplishment of any other purpose. It is needless to add that the point of order was sustained; but, for all that, the object of which the gentleman had in submitting his motion was accomplished. The eyes of the House, together with those of the struggling spectators who were all directed to the luxurious sofa, and when the sleeper did wake, his first yawn was greeted with uproarious laughter and the clapping of hands. We leave the reader to imagine his feelings, for he said not a word.

Later in the day, a representative from the pine tree State requested a gentleman who was defending the bill under consideration not to be so vehement in his declamation, lest he should wake up those energetic members who had striven so manfully the other night to procure the attendance of a quorum by arresting honorable gentlemen wherever they were to be found, and bringing them within the bar of the House. Upon waking, the gentleman again found himself an object of wonder, and again was greeted with the laughter of his fellow-members.—Union.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The exports of cotton from this port to Great Britain during the week were 8,600 bales, and to France 5,500. From Mobile the exports during the week were 6,000 bales—all to Liverpool.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The State canals were formally transferred to the Sanitary and Erie Railroad Company to-day.

NEW HAVEN, May 19.—Rev. H. R. Hoar, for many years a missionary in India, died suddenly at Centre Brook, in this State, on Sunday.

NORFOLK, May 19.—Bark Traveller, 35 days from Rio, with coffee, for Norfolk, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. The schooner Brunette, hence for Providence, has put back in distress.

OSWEGO, May 18.—The Canadian Welland has reduced the tolls on the Welland canal one-third—to commence to-day.

SLAVES WANTED.—I wish to purchase, or sell, and have, to go on a Cotton plantation, in Arkansas, TEN LIKELY NEGRO MEN, from 18 to 25 years of age. None but those of good character and dark complexion will suit. Persons having such Slaves for sale, who prefer selecting the purchaser who will hold them for his own use, will address the undersigned, at Chambers P. O. Fairfax County, Va. my 19—603 S. T. STUART.

Proposed Revival of the Slave Trade.

In the reported proceedings of the late "Southern Commercial Convention," we find an abstract of the speech of Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, in opposition to the proposition to revive the Slave Trade. Mr. PRYOR said: This proposition, if endorsed, would shock the moral sentiment of Christendom. Some may say that it does not care for that. But we believe that the South will be Christians should endeavor, if possible, without sacrificing rights, to seek rather to propitiate the moral sentiment of Christendom. He was not willing to throw the gauntlet in the face of the Christian world. He was very much governed by consideration of policy. And the sentiment of the Christian world was gradually coming round to one stand point. Look at England with her coolies, and France with her apprentices. The dispatch from Mexico shows a gradual acceleration in sentiment upon this subject. We should give our time and not, by this public action, give our institutions an irretrievable relic, *Quidam mox*. Allow things to go along smoothly.

He objected to the introduction of a horde of barbarians from Africa among us. That was incompatible with the present status of slavery here. Ours is a patriarchal institution now, founded in pity and protection on the one side, and dependence and gratitude on the other. It would become under a policy, like slavery in Cuba, where the master is forced to be cruel and stern in his government and control of slavery. It would create a new grade of slavery, and create in the slaves we already have, a feeling of superiority that we should avoid.

In short, this proposition to revive the African Slave Trade, was purely and simply a proposition to dissolve the Union, because it cannot be carried out while the Union lasts. When that proposition is boldly and openly made, Virginia, though a border State, would not shrink from her duty. But Virginia was unwilling to put the perpetuity of this Union upon any such issue as this proposition to revive the Slave Trade, which was a trade in the markets of wild Africa for the purchase of slaves there. If you intend dissolution, declare it boldly and manfully. [Applause.] Present your proposition with your preamble and resolutions, and we will meet you on it, and either acquiesce and go with you heartily and zealously, or give our reasons for not doing so.

Mr. John A. Jones, of Georgia. Will the gentleman go, now, to-day, for a dissolution of the Union? [Applause.] Mr. Pryor. I am not going to take a position outside of the Union until I can go with a united South. Give me a case of oppression and tyranny sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, and give me a united South, and then I am willing to go out of the Union. [Applause.] Mr. Jones. If the gentleman waits for an undivided South, he will never go out of the Union. [Applause.] Mr. Pryor. I will not so stigmatize any State or any class of my fellow-citizens by believing that when a case arises sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, any State of the South will stay its hand. In no crisis has the Old Dominion been more true to her duty. When the ball of the Revolution was set in motion in 1774, Virginia was not behind. When Jackson desired to send the federal troops to crush out South Carolina, Virginia was not recreant to her duty. [Applause.]

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NORFOLK, May 19.—Bark Traveller, 35 days from Rio, with coffee, for Norfolk, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day. The schooner Brunette, hence for Providence, has put back in distress.

OSWEGO, May 18.—The Canadian Welland has reduced the tolls on the Welland canal one-third—to commence to-day.

SLAVES WANTED.—I wish to purchase, or sell, and have, to go on a Cotton plantation, in Arkansas, TEN LIKELY NEGRO MEN, from 18 to 25 years of age. None but those of good character and dark complexion will suit. Persons having such Slaves for sale, who prefer selecting the purchaser who will hold them for his own use, will address the undersigned, at Chambers P. O. Fairfax County, Va. my 19—603 S. T. STUART.

Violent Tornado in Maryland.

A violent tornado passed through the lower part of Prince Georges county, Maryland, on Saturday evening last, and extended through a portion of Calvert and Charles counties. Its line of destruction began, we believe, in the neighborhood of Woodville, which place chimneys and fences were thrown down in profusion. The steamer Planter, Capt. Weems, encountered the gale at Trueman's Point, on the Patuxent, and suffered considerable damage, with loss of life. The Captain of the Planter describes the scene at this point as the most terrific he ever witnessed. The thick ropes fastening the threads of the wharf were broken as if by steam—the boat driven with fearful rapidity from the shore—the furniture in the cabins tossed to and fro, and the off of Calvert and Prince Georges counties, and extended through a portion of Calvert and Charles counties. Its line of destruction began, we believe, in the neighborhood of Woodville, which place chimneys and fences were thrown down in profusion. 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